the Charleston road of making a connection with either of the other roads without doing serious injury to the

the Charleston road of making a connection with either of the other roads without doing aerious fujury to the business streats in the city, and will crop you at once to call the Board fogether, and also to notify the presidents of the roads named to meet with the Board to determine what is bast in the premises. Respectfully,

After explanatory remarks from Colonels White and Wood, Aldorman Kortsecht eitered the following:

Besolved, That the Board of Mayor and Aldorman decline in any way interfering with the military order for connecting the different railroad depots in this city, and leave the military and railroad authorities to select their own routes and modes of connection for the temporary conveyance of troops, and to require the prompt removal of the tracks which may be said, when the military emergency is passed, should it be deemed best by the city authorities to require the same to be done.

Alderman Robinson effered the following as a substitute for the above resolution.

Resolved, That this Board is of the opinion that the connection of the roads proposed can be made by a roate in the substitute for the city without destroying Main street.

Resolved, That this Board is of the opinion that the meetine of the roads proposed can be made by a route the suburbs of the city without destroying Main street aid street being the principal business street of the y), and that by building a connection between the seissippi and Tennessee and Memphis and Ohio rall-dis along Main street, no connection of said roads will made with the Memphis and Charleston Rail out. Resolved, That this Board does not approve and sance the Mississippi and Tennessee and Memphis and io railroads.

io railroads. Resolved, that this Board carnestly request the several irroads not to build a railroad track on Main street, and make their connection between said roads by lines of its in the suburbs of the city.

Resolved, That this Board will not give their sanction laying a railroad track on Main street for the purpose connecting the Mississippi and Tennessee and Members and thio railroads.

n the table:— Resolved, That this Board tender its hearty co-operaResolved, That this Board tender its hearty co-operaion to the military authorities and the several railroads
whose termini are at Memphis, in offering them the free
rivilege of haying track along any street of the city, in
rder to connect the several railroads—the object being
y this Board considered a military necessity, tending to
he special defence of the city of Memphis: Provided,
have the twhen the necessity for such a railroad through the
hity shall cease, in the opinion of the military authorities
f this department, this Board may have the same reloved.

Word.

Upon motion of Alderman Kortrecht, the resolution of Alderman Robinson was laid on the table, the ayes and noes being called, standing vine to one—Alderman Robinson voting in the negative.

Alderman Drew presented the following in lieu, and the same was laid upon the table:—

Resolved, That this Board have no right to interfere with the order made by Gen. Polk for an iron rail connection through this city, of the several railroads terminating at this point, but leave the matter in the hands of the military authorities, subject to municipal authority as heretofore, whenever the military necessity for such construction shall cease to exist.

Alderman Kortrecht moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution offered by that Alderman adopted by the following vote:—Ayes—Aldermen Kortrecht, Hulbert, Amis, Townsond, Patrick and Morrill. Neos—Aldermen Drew, Tighe, Farmer and Robinson.

ALWS FROM TEXAS.

THE SEQUESTRATED PROPERTY.

At the late term of the Confederate States District Court, held at Tylor, a decree was entered for the sequentration of a tract of forty thousand acres, valued at 150,000.

The U.

ooo.

Biouston Telegraph says:—The troops on the books astin, as being in service, are ten regiments of interpretation of artillery, seven companies of light lery and six independent companies of artillering all at least twenty-six thousand mention majority of these are enlisted for the war. The is amount the State has been called on to furnish been nineteen thousand two hundred, of which eight sand have only been ordered as a reserve. The remains of Colonels Darnell and Johnson will be ordered entucky.

giments of Colonels Barnell and Johnson will be ordered to Kentucky.

The Herold mentions a vague rumor afloat in San Antonio, that Sibley has been defeated. Our letters from Meeilla are to the 25th uit, as late as couldcome through, and nothing is said of it. It is undoubtedly a mistake.

The Pilegraph of the 19th thus notices another rumor:—A wild rumon has gainedsome credence in Western Texas, to the effect that 1,200 men had been landed near Corpus Christi, and were making a demonstration there. Detachments of men were ordered from San Antonio and Victoria to meet the invaders. The rumor has no other foundation than that some of the one horse blockading craft down west have been manceuvring to get possession of some light draught schooners in Corpus Christi Bay, in which endeavor they have been thus far frustrated. Should they succeed, they may inflict some injury to Corpus Christi and about the bay. This is not at all likely.

The Galveston News of the 15th has the following:—

ikely.

The Galveston Ness of the 15th has the following:—
We are credibly informed that the Vanderbilt, alias Biack oke, c cared from a Texan port for—and a market, few days since, with a full load of the "king."
We are told by Gen. J. R. Jefferson, Marshal for the Western district of Texas, that the sequestrated property of that district, as near as it can be estimated, amounts to tear thirty millions of dollars.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 23.]

A private letter to us from Knoxville, dated the 21st inst., says:—The Lincoln army is within ten miles of Comperland Gap. The mountain, it is thought, will be penerated at other points and the gap attacked on both sides. The present approach is probably a mere feint, while the present approach is probably a mere feint, while the frent force of Eastern Kentucky will ponetrate into East fennessee and other places. Our soouts tell us that General Thomas, at (Beach Grove) Fishing creek, has 8,000 pack mules with which to transport supplies over the mountains. We are sending forward reinforcements with the greatest possible despatch, but we have no tents, and the loss at Nashville I presume to be irreparable.

The Marshall (Toxas) Republican urges upon the planters of that county that they plant but little cotton this your, and adds:—We have seen several who intended to plant large grain crops and but little cotton. Our armies and people must be fed, and the prespect is that this food must, in a great measure, come from the extreme South. Let our farmers plant sufficient to make provisions cheap, and if our friends have to fall back upon us, or to call one for aid, that we may have bountiful granaries to draw on for their relief.

PATTI'S CONCERT.

PATTI'S CONCERT.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 23.]

The concert tendered to our gitted young friend, Carlo Patti, by his numerous admirers in this city, will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening next. The theatre, we learn, could not be obtained, owing to some professional impediments. Signor Patti has left his profession, and it was hoped would have been regarded in a non-professional point of view. The ladies are looked to to use their influence to gain for this patriotic young gentleman a successful concert. He laid aside a profession, in which his powers as a composer and a performer promised him a high rank, to enter the army of the confederacy. He has served the term of his enlistment and has re-enlisted for the entire war. Let it be seen that his spirited zeal is appreciated among his fellow citizens in Memphis.

APPEALS TO THE SOUTHERNERS TO EN-

APPEALS TO THE SOUTHERNERS TO EN-LIST.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—MEN OF TENNESSEE, DEPEND YOUR HOMES AND RONOR!

I am authorized by the Commanding General at Colum-bus, Ky., to enlist mon for heavy or light artillery or in-fantry service during the war. Persons who are disposed to come out and assist our brave boys "who have for months endured hardship for a common cause" to drive back the enemies of our country, will report themselves at my heatquarters, Adams' block, Second street. I am prepared to advance

at my heatquarters, Adams' block, Second street. I am prepared to advance

FIFT DOLLARS BOUNTY MONEY
When men are mustered into the service, and also give relief to the families in money monthly of those so enlisted. I appeal to all mothers and wives of Memphis to use all means in their power to induce all men able to bear arms to take up arms immediately for the defence of their homes, mothers, fathers, children and friends, wh now stand between you and danger, ready to sacrifice life, comfort and property to defend you. Can you stand still and see those brave men sacrificed, as at Fort Donelson, for want of proper aid? Forbid. Mothers of Tennessee! Scorn the man who refuses to help. Fathers, I appeal to you to sustain them by going yourself, and taking as many as you can influence with you to keep in the great struggle.

Young ladies of Memphis! Your sweethearts, brothers, fathers and friends now in the field look to you to induce from Memphis every young man, that they may assist them now with arms is their hands, in defending you from the vile and polluting footsteps of the enemy, and save you, perhaps, and your city from disgrace. To the people generally of Memphis! I appeal to you to force by popular sentiment all men to stop business for the present, and if possible, induce all men to go to the roscue. Our brave men now in the field are confident of success, but numbers may overcome them. All persons who may enlist can be furnished with arms, and if they prefer friends are. Come one come all. I am also authorized to engage and send negroes to work on the fortifications on island Number Ten, and would urge all who can to let me have them for this purpose.

A. STREETT.

me have them for this purpose.

A. STREETT.

SPECIAL ORDER.

All absent members of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee
Regiment are hereby ordered to report to one to their
command at Inka, Mus. Those who are absent on sick
leave will forward surgeon's certificate, or they will be
considered and treated as deserters. By order of
R. F. LOONEY, Col. Com dg 25th Tenn. Rog't.

R. F. LOONEY. Cel. Com dg 38th Term. Reg't.
ATTENTION, MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS.
Volunteers under the late call of the Fresidens of the
Confiderate States, for seven regiments, are hereby notided that the subscriber is duly authorized to muster into
service all volunteers under wuch call. Companies must
consist of sixty four privates and twelve commissioned
act non-commissioned officers as the minimum number,
when mustered in by companies. They will be entitled
to subsistence, equipment and transportation, and will
also be armed by the government. Headquariers at Hernando, Miss. Whenever notified he will attend upon companies at Gronada, Corinth, or cisewhere, and muster
them in.
MILITARY NOTUE.

them in. JOHN C. THOMPSON, Hernando, Miss.

Reorganization of Company A (Menaphis Light Guards), 154th Senior regiment Tennesses volunteers. This company will be reorganized immediately for two years or the war. It will be in the same old regiment, now being reorganized by Lieutenant Colonel Marcus J. Wright. My friends in Memphis who are preparing for the conflict will not find a better place to try their strength. I have a Minis rife and full camp accountageness of the way man that joins me. I am determined that my company for two years or the way shall be what my twelve months' company was—second to none in the confederacy. Persons withing to join self captly to me in person at Columbus, Ay. [Too late.] Any one wishing information can elitain it by communicating with me at the above place.

W. J. WRITSTT.

Captala Company A, 154th Senior regiment.

The undersigned has been authorized to raise a regiment of infantry for the war, to be received by companies and mustered into service immediately. The companies will be armed as soon as ordered into the field, and with as good arms as any in the service. To captains of companies, for their own informatism and that of their men, as to my qualifications or fitness for the position I sapire to, I respectfully refer them to Major General Polk and Brigadier General Cheatham, of the army at Columbus. I have been in the service since the commencement of the war as captain of a cavalry company from Bolivar country, Mississippi, and hope at this time, when so many Mississippians are resing to arms to repet the invaders, my experience and services will establish my claim to a respectful consideration, especially by those who are about to go into service from my native State. Captains of companies or any persons wishing to join the regiment, will please call on G. C. Baldwin, at 337 Main street, who will give any information in regard to the above that may be desired. Communications may be addressed to me at Momphis, care of G. C. Baldwin, or to me, at Jackson, Massissippi.

F. A. MONTGOMERY.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON

Speech of Hon. Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE PRENCH SENATE

Prince Napoleon's Speech on Revolutionary Democracy and the Rights of the Clergy.

Secret Religious Societies Condemned.

The Czar's Intentions Towards Poland.

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN COBRESPONDENCE.

The screw steamship City of Washington, Capt. Brooks which sailed from Liverpool at three P. M. on the 26th and from Queenstown on the 27th ult., arrived here at seven o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the mails and 137 passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. Ross, the clerk of the ship, for passenger lists and the early delivery of our packages. The Africa reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th ult.

Our files by the City of Washington are dated in Lon-don on the 26th and in Dublin on the 27th ultimo. Strange to say not one of the leading journals have an editoria on American affairs. Perhaps the editors-more sagacious than LL. D. Russell, who is on the spot-have seen, from the latest reports from this country, that the rebellion was near its end, and made up their minds to let the affairs of the Union alone, just in time.

The London News of the 25th ult. says:—

The London News of the 25th ult. says:—
It is alleged that within the last two days insurances for large amounts have been effected in London, for French account, on goods per steamers from Havre to the ports of the Confederate States. A single policy, effected at one of the marine offices, is reported to be for £100,000 sterling. The premiums, including risk of capture by blockading vessels of war, range from fifteen to twenty guiness per cent.

The London Times of the 26th ultimo says:—

Her Migney's neaddlewheel Clerate (Min. 16, Cantain

Her Majesty's paddlewheel frigate Odin, 16, Captain the Hon. Lord John Hay, C. B., is, it is said, shortly expected at Suez, with the Japanese Embassy on board, and it is rumored that her Majesty's despatch boat Banshee, is to proceed to Alexandria to carry on the Embassy from that port to Europe.

The London Times of the 25th uitimo says:

In consequence of the case of John Anderson, the es-caped slave, the Duke of Newcastle has before the House of Lords a bill providing that in future ne writ of hobset empus shall issue from England Into any colony where there is a lawfully established court of justice authorized to issue such writs.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 19th ultime, says:—

The flooded suburbs of this capital are beginns to recover themselves. In the Brigitterau a great change has taken place; the water has run off and the streats are again open for traffic, although the gardens are covered with an ice crust two or three inches thick. Yesterday they began to pump the water out of the cellars, and some of the inhabitants of the higher streets have returned to their homes. From Hungary we still hear of great sufferings caused by the floods and by the inclemency of the weather.

The Beard of Trade returns for the year 1861 have been

The London News of the 26th uit. says:-A thousand Mormons, from the three northern countries of Europe, are just leaving for Utah, in America, by way of Hamburg. The greater part come from Dommark, very many of them belonging to the well-to-domembers of the peasant class.

total of 525 steamers affoat and 110 effective sailing ships; while there are building 55 steamers, of which 11 are

The army estimates of England show a grand total of £15,302,000, which, including the supplementary votes, is about the same as last year. The total strength of the army is 228,000 men

The frigate St. Goorge, baving on board Prince Alfred arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult., and the Prince mmediately started for Osborne.

The report of the Great Ship Company, preparatory to the general meeting, is published. It exhibits an excess of expeases over receipts of £5,660 (exclusive of the September voyage). Her hull is pronounced perfectly sound, and she is being repaired with all speed—the intention being to send her to New York again as soon as

THE TUSCARORA AND THE SUMTER.

Arrest of the Captain of the Sumter, &c. Gibraitar advices to the 18th of February state that the Sumter was still in Gibraitar Bay, with no signs of departure. The Tuscaprora was in the Spanish waters, off Algesiras. A latter from Hyeres, south of Francs, dated 16th of February, asserts that the Sumter had appeared in the reads off that place, much to the aisrm of the federal vessels, which were loading sait in the neighborhood. This assertion is clearly refuted by the Gibraitar advices. A Madrid despatch of the 25th says.—The captain of the Sumter has been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraitar, and of the commander of the Tuscarora, who went for that purpose to Tangiers.

THE O'DONOGHUE AND SIR ROBERT PEEL

Challenge of the Irish Chief Secretary—
How He Escaped the Difficulty, &c.
In the House of Lords on the 24th ult. the proceedings were unimportant.
In the House of Commons a singular episode took place.
Lord Palmerson stated that during the debate on the 21st ult. the Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Feel, had need expressions which The O'Donoghue had considered personally offensive and insulting to himself. The O'Donoghue took no notice of the expressions at the time, but he (Lord Palmerston) was given to understand that results out of the House might ensue. As this would involve a breach of privilege, he wrote a letter to Sir Robert Feel, warning him of the impending trouble, and cautioning him against making himself a party to the breach of privilege. In the course of Saturday, the 22d, communications took place which led to a request that Sir Robert Peel would name a friend. At his (Lord Paimerston's) request he was that friend, but not, of course, with the design of arranging a kostile meeting. He was subsequently called upon by Major Gavin, the friend of the O'Donoghue, and explained to that gentleman that a breach of the privileges of the House could not be permitted, and that it was his intention to state the facts to the House and leave the question in its hands.

The Serance called upon The O'Donoghue to express his regret for what has occurred.

Major Gavin explained his part in the transaction, and said that Sir Robert Peel had refused to retract anything that he had stated. The cause of offence was Sir Robert's allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunds at Dublin, got up by "manikin traitors," and to which no one of responsibility responded.

This O'Doxognus, after some little pressure from the Speaker, made the required apology to the House, but in deing so he uttered some insulting tanns towards Sir Robert Peel.

Lord C. Page introduced the Nary Estimate (aiready published), and entered at length into the position of naval affairs.

and the required sum for their wages and maintenance, was agreed to.

In the House of Lords on the 25th uit, the Earl of Passy gave notice that he should on Thursday put a question to the Secretary of Foreign Affirs with regard to a proclamation of a most extraordinary character which had been published in the Neapollian papers. The proclamation sets forth that after a certain day no porson shall set foot in a certain district; that all hoses, howels and cabins of every description are to be levelled to the ground, and that the inhabitants of every farmhouse in which more than a day's food is found shall be treated as brigands and immediately shot.

Earl Russing—I have received no information from her Majesty's Minister at Turin or the Consul at Naples, and shall be obliged to the noble Earl for a copy of the reclamation.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Hosseall gave notice that on the 11th of March he would move that the present state of international maritime law, as it concerns beliggerents and neutrals, is undefined, unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's government.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Prince Napoleona's Spreech on the Address to the Throne.

[Paris (Feb. 22) correspondence of London Hessald.

[Paris (Feb. 22) correspondence of London Hessald.

[Paris (Feb. 22) correspondence of London Hessald.

Through and the Correct of The London Schill Paris (London Hessald) and control of Feb. 20 correct of Paris (London Hessald) and control of Paris (London Hessald) and control of Paris (London Hessald) and the Schill Paris (London Hessal

prefers and not traitres—a loud explosion of murmurs nurselecth.)

Marquis do Larochinaquinin—The admission should be taken notice of.

First President Barrins—Is that the symbol of the resolution as you understand it?

Count do Shour D'Auressnau—This language is very

ustinctive.
Duke de La Force.—Why not also cry "Down with solicity" (Tumuit.)
Baron de Herckern.—It is well known that the Prince

Baron de Herckern-II is well known that the Prince regrets the republic. That is agreed.

The Personant-You recall sad remembrances, Monseigneur, and, besides. I do not think them in conformity with the truth of history.

Prince Navolace—I do not accept the call to order; what is designed as a sed reminiscence is a glory for our country. (Loud exclamations.)

The Personant-The return of the Emperor is a glory. The sad reminiscences are the manifestations with which you say it was accompanied.

fact, be anything equivocal.

Duke no La Force—You have said that the Emperor returned from Elma amidst cries of "A bas les pretras!"

"Bown with the nobles!" "Bown with the emigrants!"

That is not correct. (Agitation.)

Prince Narc son—The Duke de la Eorce has no right

Prince NATCHESS—The Duke de la Eorce has no right to speak how.

Duke De la Force—Let me be called to order, if necessary; but I ask whether the common the composed of nobles and of people? (interruption.)

Baron De Laccours—I beg permission to speak.

Marquis De La Roccenaquesis—Allow Baron de Lacroire to speak; he was present at the return of the Emperor.

Prince Narousus—I have stated a fact. (Renewed interruption.)

Numerous Voices—R is incorrect

Prince Narousus—I can about to make a quotation

which you will not object to. The Prince quoted some remarks of M. Cousin in 1851, in which that writer said that there had been an governments overthrown in France in the innoteenth century, but that they had precipitated themse ves into the abyss. He then continued:—Does the honorable marquis wish me to analyze the conclusions he has come to in his speech? I will do so. His policy is alliance with Austri—(mormurs)—the destruction of Raiian unity and the restoration of the entire tumporal power of the Popa. At home the honorable marquis would have all the demogratic journals suppressed, from the Sicele to the Debats, and even the Constitutional, which has been called the worst of them all. And on this vast hetacemb which will remain? There will still to the Gaucite de France, the Union, the Monde, and the Ami de la Religion, and p rhaps that last named journal will not be deemed worthy of surdon, to come unese of certain re ent modifications. Such is the spectacle of society according to the wish of the honorable marquis-such is the future he dreams of for us. In a word, gentlemen, do you know what his system is? It is white terror supported by foreign basemets. This spatem we will no longer have, and we shall not have it. If ever such a policy were followed with success—if ever the principles of the Revolution were swept away, the Empire would no longer have any reason to exist, and it would only be necessary to call for the Drike de Bordeaux, and make him take the place of Napoleon III. on the hearts of the people. So long as it shall continue to represent the principle of nationalities abroad, so I ug as it shall a home remain in communication with the sentimens of the masses, it may defy all the efforts of the clericals. I fear nothing for Napoleon III, until thore shall be schism between him and the people.

Dont Clark—But there are not two categories of citizens in the country.

Princo Narourox—The Marquis de la Rochejaquelia and took took and the soule of the more of the species of the people.

Count CLART—But there are not two categories of citizens in the country.

Prince Navolkov.—The Marquis de la Rochejaquelin and I both support the empire, but in a different manner. Our starting points also differ, and do not allow a to meet. You wish that the empire should turn back. We place

Thoth support the empire, but in a dilicent manner. Our starting points also differ, and do not allow a to meet. You wish that the empire should turn back. We place it our head, and say to it, go forward in pregress go on for the welfare of the people who have confidence in you, and adore you. Ah! Monsieur le Marquis, or principles are not the same. It is because our antecders are assevery dissimilar. Whilst your ancestors, obeying the alcrates of their principles and of their consciences, reat the bosom of their country by the horrors of civil war, our fell ist Waterloo under the balls of counter revolution. (Movement on all the benches.)

Marquis de la Rochelsouring—The Emperor Napoleon I. said that our ancestors were a race of giants. (Hear, hear and noise).

Prince Narolson.—I do not wish to cause excitement in the discussion; on the contrary, i use all my efforts to maintain that calm which is so necessary in all discussions. (Laughter.) Allow me to appeal to a personal reminiscence. In an assembly in which I sat, and where passions were often excited in a violent manner. Marshal Bugeaud ascended the tribune and recommended culmess to his colleagues, and especiall to the majority. You ought, gentlemen, to follow towards us the wise counsels given by the marshal. (Laughter and noise.)

The PRINCHING.—The advice is very good, but there must be moderation in the minorities as well as in the majorities; it ought to be the rule of all. (Approbation.)

COUNT DE SKOUR D'Addissinar.—I will reply to the Prince that our moderation in the minorities as well as in the majorities; it ought to be the rule of all. (Approbation.)

COUNT DE SKOUR D'Addissinar.—I will reply to the Prince and said a few words to him.]

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—My friend, Count de Persigny, tells me that on almost all the benches of this assembly it is thought that I said "Down with the preferci" If it has been misunderstood it sowing to the noisy excitement which has prevailed.

Several Voices—We understood it very well.

After a short reply from M.

tradicting it.

After a short reply from M. de la Rochejaquelin, and an attempt by M. Billault to tirow oil on the troubled waters, the Senate adjourned in a state of great agitation.

waters, the Senate adjourned in a state of great agitation.

On the 27th ult the debate was continued.

M. Charles Dupin and Cardinals Moriot and Mathien, with Count Segur d'Aguessan, defended the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr. Billault explained the measures taken as owing to the enormous influence of the society, which was not a French institution, having a representative at Rome, and which had refused to accept as its president a great dignitary of the church, who was, at the same time, a high functionary of State. The government could not tolerate secret power. The speaker dwict on the danger of religious excitoment, and on the difficulty of church and state existing peacefully together. If the government were disposed to satisfy, not merely the rights, but the tendencies of religious minds, it was equally decided to defend energetically the rights of the state. (Sinch applause.) The second paragraph of the address was adopted.

The general opinion at Paris appears to be that the ten-

adopted.

The general opinion at Paris appears to be that the tendency of the debates in the Senate is to consolidate the aliance between the government and the liberal or republican party.

About 2,000 workmen proceeded to the Place de la Rastille on the 24th, but, when attempting to march round the column of July, were dispersed by the police. There was no resistance or outery, and the men sought consoliation in the wine shops.

The French government had authorized the General Maritime Company to purchase steamers in England for the line between France and Mexico. about to be activities.

lished.

The Paris Moniteur, with Prince Napoleon's first speech, and an account of the tumultuous actions which it produced, had been posted on the walls at Paris, and extensively and eargerly read by the working classes.

The Bourse was very firm on the 25th. Three per cent rentes closed at 70.60. Four and a half per cent rentee

rentes closed at 70.60. Four and a half per cent renter rose to 100.40.

Prince Napoleom's Defence of Democracy. [From the Paris Patrie, Feb. 25.]

His Imperial Highness Prince Napolson, after defonding democracy with the energy of his conviction and of his talent, unfortunately yielded to the ardor of the struggie, and in his burning words revolitionary passions were heard. The Prince revived recollections which apportain no doubt, to history, and which should be left there, but which it is inopportune and dangerous to fling into the political life of an epoch of application like that in which we are—a paoific epoch which should draw men together instead of dividing them, and substitute the noble omulation of progress for the sterile struggles of party. It is not the flag of revolution which Prince Napoleon should unfurl, to make of it a sign of defiance or of menace. The one which becomes his rank, his intelligence, and his patriotism, is the flag of democratic, liberal, and conservative France. It is the flag of the empire, which twice in a century has had the honor of covering the national glory and conciliating all the great interests of the country.

[From the Paris Constitutionel, Feb. 24—Evening.]

So great, indeed, was the excitement on some benches of the Senate while Prince Napoleon was speaking, that he was incessantly interrupted, and his hearers were not only unable to follow the thread of his argument, but could not even distinguish his words. Thus, when the Prince said that on the return of Napoleon I from Elba he was received with joyful shouts by the people, and amongst their cries were heard the words. A tas let traitres!" the Senators evidently missed by their own preoccupations, fancied he had sai! "A bas let prefres!" Hence areas a long scries of recriminatiors, the whole responsibility of which must devolve upon those who, from the very beginning, had threwn their passions into the debate. Prince Napoleon said "A tas let traitres!" and those words could not give rise to any discussion. Bu

Fraveling in an open carriage, and proceeding at a foot pace only, owing to the crowd, his (Napoleon the First on his return from Elba) progress from Grenoble to Lyons, in the midst of country people, most of them purchasers of national property, and eager to see that extraordinary man, was a sort of triumph. Nothing was heard on all sides but crites of Vice l'Empereur! A bas les notles! A bas les prefres!

man, was a sort of triumph. Nothing was heard on all sides but cries of Vice l'Empereur! A bus les nolles! A bus les pretres!

The Emperor, M. Thiers says, was received at Macon with transports of toy, the people running pell-mell with the troops, who abandoned their officers or let them follow as they could. A bus les nolles! A bus les pretres! A bus les Busrbons! Vice l'Empereur! were the cries of this mutilitude, composed of peasants, soldiers and boatmen of the Saone, and all animated with the national and rovolutionary sentiments which the Bourbons had been imprudent enough to irritate.

Such is the language of history But what is the real signification of those acclamations round the heroic prisoner from Elba, once more become the object of popular idolatary? Bo they mean that the people no longer wanted either nobies or priessts? No; they meant, as understood by the historian and every thinking man, that the people were determined near again to tolerate the ancient feudal rights and the old pretentions of the clergy, of which they had feared the return with the Bourbons. "Down with the nobles down with the priestal" really meant, "Down with the priested down with the priestal" really meant, "Down with the less respect the social rank, and still love religion at the bottom of their hearts.

[From the Paris Bebats, Feb. 24.]

nor the less respect the social rank, and still love religion at the bottom of their hearts.

[From the Paris Debats, Feb. 24.]

That misunderstanding, "Down with the Priests," might produce a laugh, if hilarity were allowable on so grave a subject; it was this guid pro one which produced an immense disturbance, and raised a complete tempest throughout the whole assembly. It was not until after a prolonged interruption of the sitting, and after a cross fire of interpeliations addressed to the speaker, that this singular misunderstanding was definitely cleared up, and that the explanations given by Prince Napoleon with a frankness which, in our opinion, cannot be justly called in doubt, calmed the emotion of the assembly, and terminated an incident perhaps unique in the annals of our deliberative assembles.

From the Independence Beige, Feb. 23.]

Prince Napoleon spoke yeaterday, and his speech—a legitimate giorification of all the principles which had been mocked at and insulted by the legitimist and clerical orders who preceded him—threw the assembly into the greatest emotion, and produced on the benches where the counter-revolution sits enthroned a parlamentary tempest atogsther unparalleled. It required all the ability of M. Bilhauit to calm it down, and yet we would not be bold enough to say that he succeeded, so significant, in our opinion, is the language of Prince Napoleon, which was meant to find an eche outside of an assembly in which it galled so many suspected attachments and secret antagonisms. As the Prince plainly showed, the attacks upon the liberal press and the principal ministers of the Emperor strock higher than they were in appearance in tended to strike. They affected not only the government or Napoleon III., but all the great principles which constitute the force and dignity of civilized nations. We shall not reproach Prince Napoleon on account of his lauguage, and the part he look please on a account of his lauguage, and the part he look please on a little more because it is the most stri

Prince Napoleon's Reply to His Assailants.

[Paris (Feb. 25) correspondence of London Times.]
In the Senate to-day the discussion on the address was continued. Prince Napoleon protested against the expressions used by M. de Boissy. He said:

In the Senate the standard of the younger branch has been raised in opposition to that of the older branch. I protested last year against similar insinuations. I now repeat that I wish to defend the constitutional and liberal empire. That empire can endure liberty, but libery must date the course in the order established by our constitution. (Appliance.) It is possible that others forget this, but I, who remembered it when Napoleon was a p isome or in exile, shall remember it all the botter now when my duties attach me to the Emperor and to his son, and that those duties agree with a devotion of ancient date and an affection which will never change. (Loud and prolonged applaces.) Against the insinuations that have been thrown out against myssif personally, I have determined to answer them only by contempt.

The French Senate and American Con-

Those who take an interest and American ComThose who take an interest and foreign affairs will read
the debates in the French Senate with deceasity and astenishment. The favorit's topic of the Imperial party for
many years has been the faiture of the parlimentary
system. Some have denomned it as a virus, as a corresponsible to the control of the control of the processes
of the Chambers, and the bitter animesities to which
they gave rise, as a proof that the institutions which surrounded the throne of July have been justly condemned.
But judging from what passes at the present time in
Paris, we must believe that these unhappy results, which
sursupplies the process of the severely.

We have been provided the severely of the property
of a memoraby and the december of the severely.

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Major Reilly as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons merely on the ground that he commanded the Pope's Frish Brigade in 1800. Every government is to be opposed which will not consent to support the Pope. We can only regrat that their liberal adversaries in the French Chambers should imitate their violence. The result must be fault to the cause of liberty, for as son as the restriction is taken off free speech the Chambers are turned into theatres of heree invective, and society will soon demand to be restored to its former tranquil and respectable servitude.

Secret Religious Societies in France.

Secret Religious Societies in France.
[Paris (Feb. 25) correspondence of London Times.]
In the Senate to day, M. Charles Dupin and Cardinals
Morlot and Mathieu, with Count Segur d'Aguesseau, defended the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

M. Billault explained the measures taken is owing to
the enormous influence of the society, which was not a
French institution, having a representative of Rome, and
which had refused to accept as its President a great dignitary of the church, who was at the same time a high
functionary of Stato. The government could not tolerate a
terrel power. The speaker dwell upon the danger of religious excitement and upon the difficulty of Church and
State existing peacefully together. If the government
were disposed to satisfy not merely the rights, but the
tendencies of religious minds, it was equally decided to
defend energetically the rights of the State. (Much applause.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ABROAD

Celebration of the Anniversary in London—Speeches of Bir. Adams, United States Minister, and Others.

[From the London Times, Feb. 24.]
The anniversary of the birthday of the jounder of the great North American republic was celebrated on Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavarn, when some 200 ladies and gentlemen, mostly citizens of the United States, sat down to an excellent dejeamer a la fourchets. Behind the chairman's seat was suspended a portrait of feorge Washington, while on either side waved the Union banner and the Union Jack. The chair was occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. Melivaine, Bishop of Ohio, who was supported by Mr. Adams, United States Minister; Mr. C. L. Wilson and Mr. B. Moran, Secretaries of the United States Legation; Mr. F. Morse, United States Consul in Lendon; Mr. W. Moras, United States Consul at Bayonne; Mr. Cyrus Field, Dr. Macgowan, and others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Earl Spencer, Mr. Beight, M. P.; Mr. Scholefield, M. P.; Mr. Melbon, M. P.; Mr. Dayton, United States Minister in Paris; M. Kossuth, and others.

The Rev. Granway commenced the oratorical portion of the proceedings by reading an ode to Washington, composed for the occasion by a lady who was then present.

Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to the Court of

The Rev. Chainana commenced the oratorical portion of the proceedings by reading an ode to Washington, composed for the occasion by a lady who was then present.

Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to the Court of St. James, then rose to propose "The Memory of Washington." His excellency said:—It gives me great satisfaction on this occasion to join, as a citizen of the United States, with so many of our good friends in the celebration of this anniversary. In doing bonor to the memory of the greatest name in American history we feel that we perform a dufy to ourselves. (Cheers.) There have been men of more brilliant genius, more profound sages, more extraordinary warriors, more aspring statesmen, more enthusiastic patriots than Washington; but in that parfect intermixture of the various elements that conduce to the formation of a true hero there is no mortal on record that furnishes an example so much to be admired as his. Totas, ieres, el refundus is the felly motio that typides his character in history. There is no blot. There is no flaw. There is no crook. (Cheering.) At this time it may do us good to refresh our recollection of what he did and what he suffered. Called to take the command of an army, he found himself burdened with the task of creating one, without money, and with very slight provision of all the indispensable munitions of war, and this in the face of an enemy abundantly provided with all these things. (Cheers.) Yet he overcame every obstacle and expelied that enemy, almost without bloodshed, from his position. Loss fortunate in other fields at a later period, he never failed in patience to repair defeat, and to return to the charge with a courage not even tinctured with despair. And what privations, what disappointments, what disavers did he not experience during the seven long years that he continued to wage the unequal contest! Despused by his opponents, sometimes distrusted even by his friends, he nevertheless held up his faith and bore right onward, batting not a jot of heart or hope un

of the labors of her armies; but, on the other hand, these armies had never lost the character which actached to a people remaining free. (Great cheering, And so it turned out that the military chieftain gracefully changed with the emergency into an organizing statesman. After an interval of weakness and exhaustion be country, under his auspices, established a form of free government, and by acclamation summoned him to the work of setting it in motion. The task was not less difficult than that which he had accomplished, though every different in kind. Conveys, passing the extraordinary devery different in kind. Conveys, passing the extraordinary devery different in kind. Conveys, passing the extraordinary devery different in kind. Conveys, passing the extraordinary devices, but by the exercise of that calm patience and passeverance in a right course which constitute the singular beauty of his life. (Cheers.) It is well to think on these things at all times, but never will it suit Americans to do so better than at this moment. Our country is passing through the trial to long for seen and fraved, the greatest that has happened since the days of Washington at Valley Forge. It is engaged in throwing of the burden of a making power, which appries to rate or to ratin. (Cheers.) The struggle is a fearful one, but thue is no alternative. The assault upon the government of the United States curries with it an appressive principle, which, if not defeated, must in the end to fatail to freedom. It involves the arknowledgment of a prescriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows, a proposition which has ever effort—nen, money, time, disorder, perhape confusion. Amid such reflections let us go back and remember the activacy hazard. It will, doubtless, cost us a severe effort—nen, money, time, disorder, perhape confusion. Amid such reflections let us go back and remember the activacy hazard. It will, doubtless, cost us a severe effort—nen, money time, disorder, perhape confusion. Amid such reflections let us go back

cerning Washington's family, to address some observations to the company.

The Rev. J. Suffansion said that, as rector of the parish
of Frington, Northamptonshire, the home of the Washington family, he had naturally taken much interest in
tracing facts in connection with that family. His parishioners, like himself, were proud of Washington, and
claimed him as partly their own. From researches he
had made he found that the first Washington who sottled
at Brington was Lawrence, who, having been a barrister, turned his attention to sheep farming, and upon the
suppression of the monasteries obtained a grant of the
manor of Sulgrave. The family subsequently became
allied to the Spencers, but fortune was not always favorabie to them until the union of one of them with a sister
of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, restored them to
presperity. The younger scions of the Washington famiby wore constant immates of the palace during the roign
of sames 1, and therefore when the civil war broke out
it was not surprising that they adhered to the royal
cause, and reflected credit upon the name by their gallant exploits at Bristol and Colchester. The family omigrated to America in 1657, and the illustrious George
Washington became the pride and honor of both hemispheres. The character of that great man was untarnished by ambition, pride or vanity, in which respects
he might be compared with the late Prince Consort and
William the Silent. It was to be hoped that the citizons
of America would always appreciate and imitate the examile of their glorous founder, and take as their guide
the three stars of his family arms, which probably hid suggested the idea of the national banner, and which
symbolized truth, patriotism and trust in God. (Cheers.)
The Causaman, in proposing the next tosat, said—It is
the bounden dety of Americans in foreign lands to honor
rise powers that be, specially is it the duty of Americans
residing in this land, protected by its laws and partaking
of its privilegoes, but very speciall

lestations of esteem and respective imbest, of the shotored mother. (Hear.) It was my honor to have him as my guest in my house, and I saw much of him in different places during his tour in America, having been brought perhaps into more near social relations with him than any one in our land, insomuch that when recently he was departing upon his present journey he requested me to go to the palace to take leave of him. I was exceedingly impressed with the very great judgment—I will not say propriety, for it is not a sufficiently strong term—but the great judgment and discretion with which he received the attentions that were offered to him by such a variety of classes and under circumstances so entirely novel to him. I am persuaded that the spontaneous, earnest and affectionate veneration which was offered through him to his honored mother still continues with unabated warmth in the bosom of all Americans. (Hear, hear.) I am satisfied that nothing has impaired those

Dr. McGowas, in briefly speaking to the tonst, said all thericans resident abroad must feel sincere admiration of President Lincols. amid the hostile clamor of his audience and the pain of knowing that he had damaged his cause and his own character by his strange display.

But the whole Assembly shares the disgrace of unmannerly and virulent discussion. The Catholic party are chicily in fault. The attack on M. de Persigny is but an instance of the same policy which in Ireland sats up Major Reilly as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons merely on the ground that he commanded the consideration of pending questions with calminess and moderation. None who had carefully studied the events of Mr. Lincoln's administration could wonder that the Commons merely on the ground that he commanded the consideration of pending questions with calminess and first Lincoln's administration could wonder that the Americans resident abroad felt that his past conduct was moderation. None who had carefully studied the events of Mr. Lincola's administration could wonder that the Americans resident abroad felt that his past conduct was a sure guarantee that their nationality would be preserved. (Hear.) A year ago it was not so. Then it seemed as though successful treason had left them without accountry. Like most Europeans, they (the absent Americans) mistock the forbearance of their loyal follow-countrymen for indifference, and their hearts had failed them. It was, bowever, but for a moment. The unantmous support accorded to the President in his determination to restore the Union in the recacitrant States, the firmness and moderation, the humanity and conservation, which he had exhibited in this trying moment of their country's history, afforded ample evidence that he was in every way equal to the crisis. (Hear. hear.) He felt assured that Mr. Lincoln would maintain the majesty of the law without vindictiveness, and that when robellion should cease to joopardize the national existence he would be found a magnanimous and a worthy representative of a Christian people. (Hear, hear.) They might confide in the patriotism of the President, and that, as far as in him lay, the fair heritage from their fathers should be handed down intact to their children; that their empirs would be preserved from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including as a necessity the absolute control of the Gulf of Mexico, marenorium—in other words, that if their erring brethern of the South would not be their fellow citizens they should be their subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. 6. Thourson also spoke to the tenst, and observed

not be their fellow citizens they should be their subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. Thourson also spoke to the tonst, and observed that Mr. Lincoln was peculiarly entitled to the sympathy, respect and admiration of all men, both in his private character and as the elect of a great nation. Some attempts had been made in this country to create a feeling of hostility to the Northern States, but he could say from experience that those efforts had failed. He had addressed many meetings at Manchester and other manufacturing districts; but, although the working classes were necessarily suffering severely from the present condition of affairs, yet he found among them a unanimous desire for absolute non-interference on our part. (Hear, hear.)

desire for absolute non-interference on our part. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was drunk with long continued expressions of appiause.

Dr. McGowar proposed "Our country," which was responded to by Mr. Signard.

The next toast was "The Union."

Mr. Fagnard Mogas, United States Consul in Loudon, said the Union was a never-fading sentiment in the heart of every loyal American, wherever he might be. It was the morning and the evening prayer, the shought by day and the dream by night, that the glorious Union might be preserved one and indivisable. (Cheers.) There was no time for him to enter upon an examination of the various causes which had brought their country into its present position, but the glorious Union which had been formed for such noble purposes must endure. The Union had established liberty; it perpetuated justice; it secured human rights, founded upon the marvelious Declaration of Independence, which would live wheat the columns of palaces had crumbled into dust, when the old moss-covered cathedrals of this country had mouldered away, when its titled families with their pictures and statues had passed into forgetfulness—that Declaration would still live to proclaim the mighty fact that all men were created free and equal. (Cheers.) Governments were formed to protect life, liberty and property. For those purposes the Union was formed, and they meant to make the Union perpetual, even if every man's life were to be made a sacrifice for it. (Cheers.) There had always been a thorn in the American side—one planted two and a half centures back. It was slavery. The constitution had not recognized slavery, but it was only a matter of State sovereignty. But the Union was not to be broken by any State at will. The Union had great powers to exercise and great duties to perform, and those duties it was performing now. (Cheers.) He was sent to this city as Consul, not by one or any number of States, which were covered by one antonal fing. What was it that gave them a high position in the world but the union of all the